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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES PROPER MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT FOR POLITICAL, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Maintain Political Activities Equipment"]

[Text] To carry out their political activities, our troops have to use indispensable means such as newspapers, books, films, pictures, loudspeakers, radio receivers and many other cultural products. These means are part of our army's assets and equipment and contribute to making the political activities of our units more versatile, lively and effective and to enhancing the spiritual life of our troops. To properly maintain these means is the duty of every cadre and combatant--that is, the collective owners in each army unit.

Many units have been aware of the need to properly maintain the means and equipment necessary for their political activities and have taken care to avoid losses and damage. Therefore, whether they are required to maintain continual mobility or are stationed in remote border regions or sea islands, these units always have sufficient means, books and newspapers at their disposal to politically educate and motivate their troops as quickly as possible.

However, many other units have not yet paid attention to properly maintaining books, newspapers and other means necessary for political activities. Most of them have neglected to entrust some people with the preservation of and care for books and newspapers--which have subsequently been taken away for personal use; moreover, other means and equipment have been lost or damaged after being put into use for a short period of time only. Due to inadequate use and maintenance, most companies in some regiments have long been deprived of radio receivers, of books and newspapers for the combatants' reading and of musical instruments for their entertainment. As a regrettable result, their political tasks and activities have become less significant and their intellectual life has been impoverished.

The preservation of political activities equipment is not only a special duty of the responsible cadres and the assistants of clubs and propaganda and training teams but also a common duty of all cadres and combatants. Nevertheless, it is of prime importance that basic cadres at the regiment and company levels are aware of the need to provide guidance and to strictly hold each individual responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment in order to avoid losses and ensure prompt repairs in case of damage.

The equipment used in carrying out political tasks and activities are of different types and models. Some are used daily while others only on special occasions. For this reason, the maintenance plan must contain clear, specific provisions concerning each type of equipment in order to fulfill the objective of properly maintaining it for lasting use and consequently making the units' activities more effective. The practice of sealing up and putting under lock and key such daily-use equipment as loudspeakers, radio sets, books, newspapers and so forth must be avoided. As for technical equipment such as wireless appliances, cameras, radio receivers and so forth, it is, however, absolutely necessary to entrust their use and maintenance to knowledgeable persons instead of allowing them to be used recklessly by everyone.

Satisfactory maintenance of all equipments used in carrying out political tasks and activities is an important and essential job. All cadres and combatants must display a high sense of responsibility and ownership, consider important all assets and equipments, in general, and all means employed in carrying out political tasks and activities, in particular, and try to properly maintain these equipments and means so as to realistically contribute to continuously heightening the quality of the political tasks and activities of army units and improving the daily cultural life of troops.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HIGHWAYMEN'S PLOT TO LOOT COMPANY TRUCK FOILED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Tran Xuan Lich: "Fight Bandits To Protect Goods"]

[Text] The truck bearing license plate No 29A-50-30, rigged with a trailer and fully loaded with goods, was running on the Hanoi-Haiphong road. The square, neat cardboard boxes--which contained the goods and were printed with numerous symbols and French words--were a familiar sight to the female workers at Dress Making Enterprise 10 but had also become an attractive prey for dishonest people, hooligans, thieves and bandits.

Sitting in the cab, driver Vu Quang Hoi and his mate Hoang Dinh did not expect to be tailgated by a BelAZ vehicle. For a while, the comrade in charge of escorting the goods--an employee of Dress Making Enterprise 10--also did not pay attention to a vehicle which was following them at an even speed and a constantly moderate distance. But no sooner had the goods escort started wondering: "Why does that guy not ask to overtake?" than the other vehicle came up close to the trailer rear but did not honk the horn. Realizing now that the other driver might intend to play some trick, Hoi firmly gripped his steering wheel, prepared to cope with any eventuality.

While the BelAZ vehicle was picking up speed and running abreast of Hoi's truck, its driver slightly turned his steering wheel to the right and, at the same time, one of the two fellows sitting in that vehicle threw an iron bar at Hoi. Fortunately, the iron bar slid off to the side panel of Hoi's truck while he was turning his steering wheel to avoid hitting trees on the roadside. The BelAZ continued to speed up as if nothing had occurred. Hoang Dinh had just enough time to notice its license plate number: 15A-06-39. Hoi also accelerated his truck to chase the other vehicle. However, the BelAZ vehicle turned about when coming to the road section near Kim Luong Village (which bordered on Route 5). The two vehicles then ran toward each other and abruptly stopped in the middle of the road. Assistant driver Hoang Dinh--a middle-aged, tall and strong man--jumped out of the cab with the intention of asking those guys the reason for such a nasty trick on their part but before he could ask them, the two fellows from the BelAZ vehicle, armed each with an iron bar, immediately closed in on him to beat him. The other driver also joined the fight. Hoi had scarcely the time to snatch a pail and to jump down to Dinh's rescue. While parrying the attack by the other driver who was wielding a crank, Hoi shouted for the goods escorting comrade to keep sight of the goods. Indeed, taking advantage of the fierce fight between the two parties, a group of bad people in the vicinity was about to snatch the goods away.

But these bad people could not take the goods away because Hoang Dinh, with his empty hands, had knocked down the two iron-bar wielding guys and because Vu Quang Hoi had repelled the BelAZ driver, forcing him to take refuge in a nearby shop. Then, the two men hurriedly drove off to the Phu Thai public security post to report the incident. When the public security vehicle carried them back to the spot, the malefactors had already driven away in the direction of Haiphong.

Considering the circumstances of the incident, the public security comrades concluded that it was a plot to steal goods and that the evildoers might have followed the truck from its departure point.

Owing to our two men's valiant fight against the bandits, the goods carried on their truck safely reached Dress Making Enterprise 10.

At first, Automobile Transport Enterprise No 6 knew nothing about the fact that Hoi and Dinh resisted the bandits to protect the goods because both men considered it their "duty" and, therefore, did not tell the story. But Dress Making Enterprise highly appreciated their deed and presented them each with a shirt made of the very fabrics which they had transported and protected at the risk of their lives.

As for the bandits who drove vehicle 15A-06-39, they were all caught soon after the incident.

9332
CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW270743 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 27--"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Namibian people," says NHAN DAN's editorial today on the current week of international solidarity with the Namibian people.

The paper writes:

Today, together with all other peace- and justice-loving people, the Vietnamese people express their militant solidarity with and complete support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle. We admire the indomitable struggle of a people who for 14 years have fought against an occupation army armed by the colonialist, racist regime in Pretoria, an ally of imperialism and international reaction. Although struggling in very difficult conditions Namibian liberation fighters, under the leadership of the SWAPO and with the sympathy and support of other African peoples, especially the Angolan people, have gradually increased their strength and have won bigger and bigger successes.

The South African colonialists recently sent more troops to Namibia, but they have failed to curb the activities of SWAPO combatants...

Pretoria has trampled underfoot international justice and law by prolonging the illegal occupation of Namibia and imposing on it a colonialist rule in spite of the U.N. resolutions. This is an impudent challenge to the African countries and the international community which have affirmed support for the Namibian people's national rights and have recognized the SWAPO's representativeness.

The paper points out that the South African colonialists are stubborn because they have the backing of imperialism, Beijing expansionism and international reaction.

NHAN DAN continues:

"Encouraged by the big success of the nation of Zimbabwe, the Namibian people are resolutely stepping up their struggle. As SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has said, the SWAPO will intensify the liberation struggle and the Namibian people will certainly win...

"The Vietnamese people and the whole of progressive mankind stand with the Namibian people and the SWAPO, resolutely expose all schemes and tricks by the South African colonialists, the imperialist forces and international reaction, and demand that real independence be immediately and unconditionally restored to the Namibian people."

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

UN TYPHOON RELIEF AID--Hanoi VNA 18 Oct--Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has decided to give Vietnam 11,620 tonnes of wheat. The decision was taken following the extensive damage caused to Vietnam by Typhoon Joe and at the request of Garcon Nathaniel Vogel, executive director of the World Food Program (PAM). [Text] [OW200149 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 18 Oct 80]

PREMIER SUPPORTS STRUGGLE--Hanoi VNA 26 Oct--Premier Pham Van Dong today sent the following message to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Paul Lusaka, chairman of the U.N. Council on Namibia: "On the occasion of the International Week of Solidarity with the Namibian people and the South West African People's Organization (S.W.A.P.O.), on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I wish to convey to your excellencies and to the Namibian people and the S.W.A.P.O. our warm congratulations. Over the past ten years, the South African racist administration abetted by imperialist and reactionary forces has deliberately delayed the returning of independence to Namibia and tried to cling to its colonialist interests there. The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemn the so-called 'internal solution' and 'government council' installed by South Africa in Namibia, and demand that imperialist countries and international reactionaries stop backing the South African racist regime. The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirm their firm support for the Namibian people's struggle led by S.W.A.P.O. for independence and freedom. We are firmly convinced that with their staunch and persistent struggle and with the sympathy and support of the peoples of socialist countries and other progressive peoples in the world, the Namibian people will win final victory for their just cause." [Text] [OW270545 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 26 Oct 80]

ICRC AID TO VIETNAM--A delegation of the International Commission of the Red Cross mission in Hanoi during 16-23 October visited Ho Chi Minh City, Cao Bang and Kien Giang provinces to discuss with local Vietnamese Red Cross officials on ICRC's further aid. This aid includes food and medicine for six northern provinces, milk for Ho Chi Minh City and the rebuilding of the Rach Gia Hospital in Kien Giang Province. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Services in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT TO INSURE, IMPROVE WORKER'S LIVELIHOOD

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

['NHAN DAN' 30 October editorial. "Insure the Laboring People's Livelihood"]

[Text] The living standard of our people of various strata in general is still low and fraught with difficulties. The main reasons are slow development of production and low labor productivity coupled with the many shortcomings in distribution work.

Incorrect implementation of the "To Each According To His Work" principle has led to a situation in which those who earn their living mainly on the unorganized market can enjoy an income higher than those who have economic relations with the state.

Office and manual workers, closely linked with the all-people economy, are the ones with the highest labor productivity in society, but they have experienced the greatest difficulties. On the other hand, profiteers, those dealing in contraband and thieves have enjoyed a bountiful life and have constantly gnawed away the income of honest working people. Therefore, reorganization of distribution work must be aimed at promoting increased production and labor productivity and stabilization and betterment of the livelihood of the laboring people of all strata, especially of the office and manual workers.

It is necessary to redistribute income by lowering the income of those people with unreasonably high incomes and raising the income of genuine laboring people.

As for the peasants, the state must insure and improve their livelihood through a policy of increasing capital investment in agriculture, insuring the bringing of materials and production support services to the hands of producers, and striving to formulate rational collection and purchase policies and to satisfactorily organize trade relations among the state-run economic sector, the collectively-run economic sector and individual peasants along the line of carefully combining these three interests.

Regarding office and manual workers, while the currency and market have not yet been stabilized and the wage problem has not yet been basically solved, the state must concentrate on stabilizing their livelihood through the adoption of a number of emergency measures. The most necessary and most practical measure to achieve this aim is to insure that office and manual workers are supplied with essential

commodities in specified quantities and at directed prices. At the same time, through intensified activities under the socialist trade system, they must be supplied with other essential items at directed prices in accordance with the ability of the state.

To compensate the office and manual workers for the higher cost of living due to the readjustment of prices of certain items, the state must implement a subsistence and travel allowance system and increase the emergency subsidy funds in order to promptly assist those encountering unexpected difficulties.

Other measures linked directly with production are extensive adoption of the piece-work system, payment of wages according to products, and other forms of incentives. This measure, already adopted by many localities, has produced initial success in accelerating production and increasing labor productivity and income for office and manual workers.

The state should also revise and amend a certain number of policies aimed at encouraging labor, such as overtime payments for teachers and physicians and so forth.

To stabilize, insure and gradually improve the laboring people's livelihood is considered an urgent task aimed at invigorating the working strength for the reproduction of labor--the base for accelerating the reproduction process in general. The above measures, although they still cannot solve the problem of the laboring people's livelihood, are extremely practical and should be implemented in a proper and meticulous manner.

However, the crucial point is the reorganization of production and the redeployment of manpower. It is necessary for every unit, organ and enterprise as well as every cadre and party member to try to develop their initiative and positiveness in the struggle to create additional jobs. This is to produce more assets for society as well as to redeploy the labor forces, reduce the administrative staff and increase productive manpower.

The key to success in solving the problem of the laboring people's livelihood is to increase production and labor productivity while improving distribution and circulation work.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PILOT DISTRICTS PROGRAM TO BE WIDENED

Hanoi THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI [SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 84-87

[Article by Chu Van Lam: "Conference Held To Conduct Preliminary Review of the Building of Five Pilot Districts"]

[Text] A conference to conduct a preliminary review of the guidance of the five pilot districts in the North (Dong Hung, Nam Ninh, Tan Lac, Tho Xuan and Quynh Luu), which was convened by the Office of the Premier, was held from 27 to 29 March 1980.

The conferees evaluated the jobs that have been performed, evaluated the shortcomings in the building of districts by the pilot districts during the past years, analyzed the reasons for these shortcomings and, on this basis, set forth guidelines for the coming period.

Since the start of this work 5 years ago, a number of results have been achieved in the building of districts:

--Comprehensive socio-economic planning and sector planning have been carried out for the district. These plans have begun to show the capabilities that lie within the scope of the district in terms of arable land and labor as well as the possibilities for building and utilizing material-technical bases. A start has been made in establishing production guidelines that are consistent with the economic-natural conditions of the district.

--The reorganization of production at cooperatives has been carried out. In the reorganization of labor, a step has been taken toward implementing a new division of labor characterized by reducing the amount of labor within the crop production sector while increasing the amount of labor within livestock production and the different trades. Additional material-technical bases have been constructed. The percentage of cropland plowed and harrowed by machines has increased: from 20 percent in the lowland districts in 1976 to 40-50 percent in 1979.

--Management has been improved at the various installations within the sectors in the district along the lines of providing better support to agricultural production. The district has been given responsibilities for managing production, finances and

circulation-distribution; the system of stations and farms supporting production has been turned over to the district (the tractor station, farmland water conservancy station, crop seed farm, livestock breeding farm, the agricultural machine shop and so forth); a district budget has been established; and a supply corporation has been established by unifying the various corporations, agents and so forth of the sectors in the district and putting them under district management. These measures are designed to upgrade the district level from an administrative management level to an administrative-economic management level, thereby creating the conditions for the district level to take greater initiative in managing production and business and managing the other areas of society. Although only in the first stage, the assigning of management responsibilities to the district has shown good results.

--we have begun to establish a new management apparatus on the district level, one that is streamlined and closely linked to production, to installations.

--The total output value in the districts has increased, although to varying degrees.

Besides the results that have been achieved, the conferees gave particular attention to deeply analyzing the shortcomings in the building of districts:

1. The building of districts into an agro-industrial economic structure primarily has the purpose of accelerating agricultural production, most importantly the production of grain; however, over the past several years, this change has not been very evident. Of the five pilot districts, only two, Tho Xuan and Tan Lac, have succeeded in increasing their grain output: in 1979, Tho Xuan increased its output 27 percent compared to 1970 (58,000 tons/45,700 tons) and Tan Lac increased its grain output by 30 percent (16,800 tons/12,700 tons)but still did not achieve the output recorded in 1975. The grain output of Dong Hung is about the same as its old output but its paddy output has declined by nearly 10,000 tons. The grain output of Quynh Luu and Nam Ninh Districts declined strongly in 1979, equalling only 80 percent of their output in 1976 (Quynh Luu's declined from 48,600 tons to 41,100 tons while Nam Ninh's declined from 100,000 tons to 80,000 tons).

Due to this production situation, the grain contributions to the state by the two districts Tho Xuan and Tan Lac have increased: Tho Xuan's contribution has increased from 7,000 tons in 1976 to 8,400 tons in 1979 while Tan Lac's has increased from 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons. The contribution to the state by Dong Hung District is about the same as before (1,700 tons). The contributions to the state by Nam Ninh and Quynh Luu Districts have declined seriously: Nam Ninh's contribution has declined from 20,000 tons to 12,000 tons and, as a result, the state has begun supplying grain to the district again; Quynh Luu's contribution has declined from 7,200 tons to 5,000 tons, with one-fifth of this grain being returned by the state to the district. In Nam Ninh, Quynh Luu and Dong Hung Districts, the eating standard of farmers has declined.

2. Management of the use of material-technical bases has been poor and has yielded low returns. Several projects have been constructed without fully calculating economic returns. This shortcoming is particularly evident in Quynh Luu and Nam Ninh, two districts that have been equipped with much technical equipment in order to

achieve mechanization. In Quynh Luu, only one-half of the 148 large tractors are in operating order, three combines can only be used to thresh rice, 35 transplanting machines (from Japan) cannot be used at all and so forth. Machine workers lack work and have been forced to shift to baking lime and producing grain to support themselves.

In Quynh Luu, a number of construction projects have been undertaking by the district but it has been unable to complete them, consequently, capital is stagnated, the labor of the district is not being efficiently utilized and projects cannot be put into production.

3. The right of collective ownership of installations has been violated within a number of districts as seen in the following:

--Cooperatives have been pressured to expand to village-size and to increase the size of their units. In Nam Ninh, the average cooperative is 496 hectares, with many exceeding 600 hectares, and the average production unit is 34 hectares in size. In Quynh Luu, there are even three large "enterprises," one of which is the result of the merger of three villages and measures thousands of hectares in size. This scale is not consistent with organizational and managerial capabilities and, as a result, the majority of cooperatives of this size experience a decline in production. (During the past several years, the grain output of the Hong Son "Enterprise" of Quynh Luu has declined from 1,500-1,800 tons to 400-500 tons).

--A large amount of machinery has been introduced at cooperatives in a short period of time but it has not created a corresponding, new division of labor within the countryside. This has caused the overall labor productivity and the income of cooperative members to decline.

--In a number of other areas, cooperatives are also being pressured from above; for example, they have been pressured to rapidly expand the amount of area that is directly sown with new varieties at a time when they lack the necessary conditions, pressured to carry out distribution on the basis of value and rationing, etc. In some districts, the labor of cooperatives is being mobilized too much for public works of the district, thereby having a major effect upon the cooperative's production. Some points in the purchasing policy are unreasonable, are restrictive, etc.

4. The economic management apparatus of the district is newly established and many points concerning its function and tasks, especially the relationships between the specialized committees of the district and the provinces and sectors have not been defined in detail.

5. The district level's guidance of installations is still weak.

The shortcomings mentioned above are due to many reasons. However, they all center around two major reasons:

First, there is not a full understanding of the objectives and requirements involved in building the districts. With regard to a number of matters, some sectors and provinces are not in complete agreement with the policy concerning the building of

districts. They do not see the district as the most suitable base for upgrading agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. On the one hand, the difficulties encountered by the districts in the recent past have been common difficulties of the entire country. On the other hand, however, it must be realized that the policy of highly concentrating our efforts on bringing about a leap forward in the development of agriculture has not been fully implemented. Many important supplies for agriculture have declined in quantity over the past several years (fertilizer, insecticide, electricity, spare parts, etc.).

Secondly, in the long-term planning and the formulation of the long-term plans of the district, no effort has been made to truly develop the strengths of the districts, namely, their arable land and labor, or make more effective use of existing material-technical bases. To the contrary, many districts are not fully aware of the difficult situation of the country and place heavy emphasis upon waiting for the upper level to have an impact. As a result, long-term plans do not include stages of development that are consistent with the specific situation of the district. The situation in the five pilot districts in the recent past shows: against the background of the common difficulties of the country, those places that have developed the strengths of their locality, effectively utilized existing material-technical bases and made efficient use of the investments in the district by the state have been able to strongly develop production, improve the lives of the people and increase their contributions to the state. Conversely, places that have merely received investments from the state and not given appropriate attention to developing the strengths of the locality have experienced difficulties in many areas.

After presenting the results that have been achieved, the shortcomings that exist and the reasons for these shortcomings, the conferees set forth the major guidelines for the building of districts in the coming period.

First, it must be stated that the policy on the building of districts in the recent past is a totally correct one. The change from a system of small-scale production to large-scale production is primarily manifested in the redistribution of labor within agriculture. As regards our country, in the process of expanding the division of social labor, the central economy can only absorb a certain percentage of labor. The majority of the remaining labor must be utilized on the local level. In the present stage, the district is the base for carrying out the redistribtion of labor. As a result, it is the unit for achieving coordination between agriculture and industry, for achieving agglomeration in the process of advancing to large-scale production, the circulation-distribution unit capable of satisfying the increasing material and spiritual needs of the working people.

Secondly, it is necessary to fully grasp the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum as regards the building of districts. The results of this work must be the acceleration of agricultural production, forestry and fishing and the acceleration of the production of consumer goods and exports, with the central factor being the production of grain and using the production of grain as the principal element in the building of districts. This is not only the pressing task of 1980, but also the central task for a long time to come.

The planning and plans of the district must be re-examined, must be amended and adjusted in keeping with the guidelines presented above. During the past year, one district (Tan Lac) has revised its planning on the basis of these guidelines. Planning and plans must develop the potentials of the district, must more tightly control arable land and labor and must make more effective use of existing material-technical bases in order to accelerate intensive cultivation and expand the division of labor within the scope of the district.

These requirements must be reflected in the plans of the districts for 1980, a year in which the state faces many difficulties in helping and investing in the districts.

Thirdly, the building of districts must be closely linked to the building of cooperatives:

--The districts must fully assess the situation of the cooperatives and take inventories of and evaluate their assets and production capacities. All weak and deficient cooperatives must be upgraded.

--The direction in which specialization is heading must be stabilized. The size of cooperatives consisting of more than 400 to 500 households and at which production has declined must be changed.

--We must stabilize the organization of labor within cooperatives and consolidate basic units on the scale of 20-25 hectares and 40-60 laborers. The quality of a number of specialized units must be improved.

--There must be strict compliance with the regulations of the party and state on cooperative management, especially those dealing with bringing planning up to date, with distribution and with stabilizing the level of contributions made to the state.

--The training of cadres for cooperatives must be accelerated.

Fourthly, we must continue to put installations that produce, support production and support daily life within the district under the management of the district level. After being put under the district level's management, sectors on the central and provincial levels must continue to provide assistance and investments. As regards the district supply corporation, which has relations with many sectors, these sectors must establish unified policies and methods of helping and building this corporation. Two tendencies must be combated: not wanting to put installations under the management of the district level or putting installations under the management of the district level and then considering that the sectors and services have fulfilled their responsibilities to these installations.

We must continue to strengthen the system of material-technical bases supporting the agricultural, fishing and forestry production of the district; for example, we must re-examine and complete the farmland water conservancy systems; continue to build the rice seed and hog breeding stock systems from the central to the provincial and installation (district and cooperative) levels; unify the machine network managed by the district; complete the veterinary system; build and strengthen crop protection

stations; continue to build economic-technical clusters; and combat the two tendencies of turning the economic-technical clusters into village-size cooperatives or into an intermediary administrative level. As regards mechanization, there are two schools of thought: continuing to use large tractors or equipping cooperatives with small tractors.

Finally, the conferees stated that through the guidance of the effort to build pilot districts over the past few years, we have reached necessary conclusions concerning the building of districts. The coming period will be the stage of expanding the building of districts to all districts in accordance with the guidelines and requirements mentioned above. On the other hand, along with these five districts, we will select a number of other districts in order to continue our effort to guide pilot districts with a view toward gaining new experiences in the process of building the district into an agro-industrial economic unit.

7809
CSO: 4209

PREMIER ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON MARITIME PRODUCTS SUPPLY

OW301203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Implementing Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau and the decision of the Council of Ministers on insuring supply of maritime products to cadres, troops and government personnel, the premier, on 24 October 1980, issued a directive instructing the Maritime Products Ministry and other ministries, sectors and regions concerned to perform well the following tasks:

1. As early as the fourth quarter of 1980, the Maritime Products Sector should strive to insure that the targets, plans and distribution norms determined by the government be met so as to adequately supply the troops, workers and government personnel in big cities and central industrial centers. The Maritime Products Ministry should concentrate efforts on consolidating state-run fishing enterprises to implement well the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union and should closely guide maritime products companies and key provinces to step up their exploitation, purchase and processing of fresh maritime products to insure adequate supplies for exports and the consumption needs of Hanoi--the capital--Ho Chi Minh City, a number of large industrial centers and the armed forces.

With regard to other provinces, the Maritime Products Ministry should guide and assist maritime products companies to step up for regional needs, including those of central government bodies stationed in the region, and to deliver part of the products to the central government according to schedule.

2. To perform the aforementioned task, the Maritime Products Sector has the overall responsibility in organization and management, from catching to purchasing processing and transporting maritime products to the most convenient railway stations and ports to be delivered to the home trade sector for distribution and retailing.

With regard to the armed forces and Hanoi, on the basis of the state's plan of distribution of maritime products, the Maritime Products Ministry will sign contracts for direct delivery and reception, bypassing the level-one companies [coong ty caaps nhaats] of the home trade sector.

With regard to isolated production localities still beyond the reach of the Maritime Products Sector in the purchase of products, it is possible to assign local trade bodies the task of purchasing and processing them to support the needs of the locality.

3. To centralize and unify the management of supplies and unify the purchase and control of maritime products, the Maritime Products Sector is given the task of directly managing and distributing all the supplies needed annually and quarterly by the fishing industry such as gasoline, oil cords, nets, cotton yarn, motors, motor parts, lumber for building and repairing fishing boats and mast cloth.

With regard to the supply of food and other industrial consumer goods to the fishermen, the Maritime Products Sector will base itself on the state's policies and norms and on two-way contracts in mapping out supply targets and plans for approval by the government.

4. The Maritime Products Ministry should draw up investment plans for the whole sector and should build material and technical bases for fish supply organizations to purchase, process and transport maritime products. From 1981 onward, the Maritime Products Ministry should have plans to organize its main transportation force, including both mechanical and hand-operated means such as junks and ships, to assume at an early date the transportation of fish and fish sauce.

For the immediate future, the Maritime Products Ministry should coordinate with the Communications and Transportation Ministry and the Home Trade Ministry to deliver maritime products to the armed forces, workers and government personnel in Hanoi and northern industrial centers.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINSTERS' RESOLUTION ON ACCIDENT INSURANCE

BK221329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on accident insurance for passengers using public transportation throughout the country.

According to this resolution, beginning 1 October 1980 passengers traveling internally on public transportation such as trains, buses, boats and ships operated by state or joint private-state owned transportation enterprises, who have paid an insurance premium will be insured by the Vietnam Insurance Corporation.

Insured passengers will be those who travel by public conveyance operated by state or joint private-state owned transportation enterprises, who have bought tickets and paid an insurance premium, or who possess ticket substitutes and have paid an insurance premium. Indemnity will be paid to victims of unexpected accidents caused by the collision of buses, sinking of ships or by natural calamities such as typhoon, flood, earthquake, lightning and so forth, or by other causes not created by the passengers.

Passengers will be insured throughout their travel, starting from the point of departure to the point of destination as indicated in the tickets.

Accident insurance for passengers is compulsory. Insurance premium must be paid when passengers buy their tickets. Indemnity will be paid to injured passengers in order to help them overcome initial difficulty. Injured passengers will be indemnified according to the severity of their injury, which will be determined by a medical committee. The maximum indemnity for one passenger will be 3,000 dong, and for a child under the age necessary for a ticket, 1,500 dong.

The State Insurance Corporation, after receiving all legal and necessary documents, will immediately grant indemnity to injured passengers or to their relatives. Claim for indemnity must be made within 1 year from the date of the accident.

Those who have performed meritorious work to prevent or limit accidents or who have contributed initiatives to insure better safety for passengers will be appropriately commended by the insurance corporation.

Injured passengers are not eligible for indemnity in the following cases:

Those who did not buy tickets or pay an insurance premium, or who did not possess ticket substitutes or pay insurance premiums; those who died of illness or committed suicide during their travel; passengers who seriously violated the safety law of transportation such as holding on at the rear or sitting on top of boats or buses; and passengers punished for breaking the law.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESSES COMPLETED IN TWO PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang and Bac Thai Provinces Complete the Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, the distribution and collection of the application forms for registration of industrial and commercial businesses came to an end on 15 September 1980. So far the making of statement for registration has been basically completed. More than 1,000 collective economic enterprises and more than 50,000 individual and private business households have filed the forms.

The making of statement for registration was quickly and fully done in many districts (Que Son, Hoa Vang, Tien Phuoc, etc.). In the Municipality of Da Nang many cadres including the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and the chairman of the Municipal People's Committee went to subward and neighborhood block enterprises to assume leadership, to organize learning and to urge all households to make correct and full statement for registration without any duplication or lacking of facts. The more than 500 households in Chua neighborhood block of Hai Chau 1 Subward (in Da Nang), including 360 households that did business and offered services, took part in the learning. Work units went to every family and counter to explain about the meaning and purpose of the registration of businesses.

A number of business households, because of a lack of understanding, had taken away or hidden their goods. With the reasonable and considerate persuasion and firm attitude of the administration, almost all households did make the statement in accordance with the requirements and meaning explained to them.

Preparatory and organizational work had been done prior to distributing the application forms to different sectors and occupations, with sample statement being given along with explanations and assistance in filling out the forms being offered to illiterate people.

Generally speaking, the turnovers declared in the forms were 3-4 times greater than before. Subward An Hai Bac, which had 430 households, showed a total turnover 5 times greater than before. Many sectors and households, which had not paid taxes for their businesses, now filed the forms and fully paid these taxes. Binh Dan Restaurant in Chua neighborhood block submitted a statement showing monthly turnovers three times as much as before. In the process of making statement some enterprises were found to have hoarded large quantities of goods that would come under state management; some households were doing wholesale business and putting away as much as 16 tons of urea. The heads of households operating many coffeehouses, after some control measures had been taken, had to declare turnovers 10 times as much as before. A number of households which had been evading business taxes now had to pay tens of thousands of dong of taxes as the result of the movement for registration.

Quang Nam-Da Nang has now entered the phase of classifying, considering and issuing business permits.

Bac Thai Province basically completed the making of statement for registration of industrial and commercial businesses. Nearly 300 cadres from various sectors in the province provided guidance to collective economic organizations and individual households in regard to learning and making statement. The Municipality of Thai Nguyen and the Districts of Pho Yen, Bach Thong, Dinh Hoa, etc. organized learning among the people and determined the key points to be followed as they provided guidance over the registration of businesses. As of the end of August, 78 collective economic organizations operating in the fields of production, business and services; nearly 100 local marketing cooperatives; 79 agricultural cooperatives having sector and occupational business organizations; and 5,973 individual households already filled out the forms.

Through the statements the individual households' turnovers were found to have increased by 30-50 percent as compared with what they had declared before. One hundred ten households voluntarily requested to go back to agricultural production. Two illegal collective economic organizations were turned over to individual households, which would continue the registration and resume their operations.

The People's Committee of the province and its committee in charge of assuming leadership over the registration of industrial and commercial businesses, along with the financial, commercial and small industrial and handicrafts sectors, public security and localities, were urgently drafting plans for creating a state, collective and individual business and services network in the municipalities, industrial centers, districts, towns and villages, in conformity with the needs of each one of them; building and perfecting the tax and market management machinery; fighting against the negative phenomena in economic and social management;

and promoting the development in the right direction of all of the activities -- in production, industrial and commercial business and services -- of the collective and individual economic organizations.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON SUPPLY OF GOODS

BK2404Q4 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on insuring the livelihood of workers and civil servants, one of the urgent tasks prescribed in the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26.

The decision specifies a number of important and urgent measures aimed at stabilizing the livelihood of workers and civil servants, with emphasis on the improvement of distribution and circulation.

The decision stipulates that workers and civil servants will be rationed staple commodities at directed prices. These commodities include grain and vegetables. Those living in big cities and industrial complexes will be eligible to receive salt, fish sauce, combustibles, meat, fish, eggs, sugar, seasoning powder, cloth, soap and other commodities. These will also be provided at directed prices, but by appropriate methods of distribution.

However, priority in food distribution must be given to units of the armed forces, especially those at the border areas and off-shore islands, and to workers and civilians in big cities and industrial complexes.

The Council of Ministers' decision affirms the responsibilities of the ministries of agriculture and home trade-in coordination with people's committees in the provinces and cities--to supervise, build and stabilize vegetable belts in the suburban areas of cities, industrial complexes and big construction sites; to restore and develop a number of pig farms, cattle ranches and industrial poultry farms; and to extensively develop the production of soybeans, peanuts and sesame to meet the urgent requirements of the people's daily life.

The ministries of maritime products, food, power and coal, forestry and light industry must satisfactorily fulfill the production plan norms and deliver to the state the various specified commodities.

The State Planning Commission and the ministries concerned with the tasks of distribution and circulation must insure the supply of materials, goods and cash to serve the purchasing plans for industrial goods and agricultural products satisfactorily.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation must insure the transportation schedules of goods and materials to serve the production and purchasing tasks. They must also insure the delivery of grain to the provinces, cities, industrial complexes and border areas.

The Council of Ministers' resolution also specifies that, besides carrying out the planned purchase at directed prices, the ministries of food and home trade must expand their operations by purchasing agricultural products that are in excess of the plan norms--right at the production sites and at agreed upon prices--to increase the quantity of grain in stock in order to meet the people's requirements and gradually control the market. They must also--together with the people's committee in various localities and especially with the people's committees in cities--work to develop the organization and method of distribution to insure the delivery of commodities to consumers in full quantity and quality and at state-fixed prices. On the other hand, they must strengthen the management of mess halls at enterprises, organizations and schools, and strive to eliminate corruption, waste and authoritarianism at these establishments.

The decision also defines the responsibility of the Labor Ministry--and the various other ministries and sectors involved in studying related policies and measures--to reorganize the work force and production, extend the piecework system and the various forms of incentives, and to amend and supplement some policies on allowances in order to accelerate production, increase labor productivity and raise the income of workers and civil servants.

Also on this occasion, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution establishing a temporary scale of wages and allowances to workers and civil servants, including those working in the army and to retirees, and granting emergency subsidies to those who are in unforeseeable and difficult situations. The resolution specifies the recipients, the extent of subsidies and the duration of subsidy.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK2811336 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In order to step up socialist transformation and construction, serve the development of production, improve distribution and circulation, stabilize and reorganize financial activities, and maintain and gradually improve the people's livelihood, on 1 October 1980 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 312-CP on enhancing market management. The decision contains the following articles:

Article 1: The state will enhance its market management using the following measures:

1. Expand the business of the state- and cooperative-run trade sectors in the fields of collection, purchase, wholesale and retail sales and support services by promoting trade both according to and above the plan at prescribed and agreed-upon prices. The state-run trade sector must grasp most of the wholesale activities, control a bulk of the retail activities, and expand support services in order to better meet the people's needs and gradually gain control over the market.

2. Consider and grant industrial and commercial business registration licenses; and employ a system that allows private industrial and trade establishments to open bank accounts.

3. Enforce the rules on industrial and commercial taxes in order to manage the market and transform private industry and commerce.

4. Exercise the price management and control system and the price listing system; and oppose the rigging and manipulation of the market.

5. Continue to transform private industry and commerce, using appropriate forms in accordance with the party and state's policies; and employ honest merchants with technical knowledge to work as retail agents, to maintain collection and purchase accounting books or to prepare contracts for the state- and cooperative-run trade networks.

6. Zone off, rationally arrange and manage rural markets to prevent these markets from developing beyond control. Zone off, rationally arrange and manage the markets in various cities, provincial capitals and district towns; establish

marketplaces and arrange market vendors in appropriate and convenient places; prohibit the occupation of streets and sidewalks for use as marketplaces, as this will obstruct traffic and cause public disorder and be unsanitary; set up state-run stores and used-articles trading outlets and closely manage these trading establishments.

7. Detect and severely punish profiteers, smugglers and market saboteurs.

Article 2: Those who are dealing in articles which are enumerated in the list of merchandise under state control disseminated along with this decision must change their course of trade and be encouraged to shift to producing and trading those goods permitted by the state. All trading and circulation of those articles cited in the list must be carried out according to the stipulations of those ministries in charge of unified control over these articles. The dealers, irrespective of enterprises, state organs or private traders, must carry with them all necessary certificates as stipulated by responsible authorities.

Article 3: The following actions will constitute a violation of the market management policy:

Speculative hoarding of goods; spreading of false rumors among the people in order to hoard goods for speculative purposes; dealing in those goods under unified state control; raising purchasing prices in order to compete with the state in the buying of farm produce in areas where there are purchasing activities uniformly organized by the state; raising the selling prices of goods and support services above the state-prescribed prices; violating the state's price listing system; and selling goods above the listed prices and causing disorder to the market.

[8K281340] Trading and counterfeiting state coupons and purchase orders, abusing or counterfeiting paperworks to make false statements or using illegal coupons to purchase state commodities; manufacturing fraudulent commodities; violating customs regulations and other regulations on unified management of businesses dealing in gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gems and antiques; and violating all regulations on taxes of trade, industry, goods and animal slaughter, and on business registration will be dealt with in accordance with current laws and, depending on their gravity, will be punished under one or several of the following forms: warning notice, fine, confiscation or confiscatory purchase of commodities in question, revocation of business licenses, either permanent or limited, and prosecution before the tribunal.

Article 4. Those who render meritorious service to market management by opposing speculation and contraband will be commended and rewarded by the state. In addition to various forms of moral incentives, they will receive the following material rewards: Those who detect pockets of contraband, speculation and hoarding will receive 5-10 percent of the confiscated goods value, or fines levied on these goods. Those who directly track down violators will receive 10-15 percent of the confiscated goods value, or taxes or fines levied on the goods.

Anyone who abuses his function and authority to help or protect dishonest traders, speculators and contrabanders or to conspire with thieves in stealing state assets and selling goods to dishonest traders, and anyone who swindles taxes and confiscated goods will be severely punished according to law.

Article 5. The people's committees at all levels are dutybound to manage the market in accordance with a unified plan for a given period and for a definite area. A market management committee must be established at the provincial and district levels to help the people's committees fulfill this task. The committee will comprise chiefs of the related sectors of trade, grain and food, pricing, finance and public security, and will be headed by a deputy chairman of the people's committee involved.

The market management committee will organize market control and management teams to supervise and control the implementation of market management measures. The duty, authority and operational policy of these teams will be specified in a joint publication by the ministries of home trade, finance and interior.

Article 6. All ministers and chairmen of the provincial and city people's committees are responsible for implementing this decision. All previous regulations conflicting with this decision are rescinded. This decision is effective with publication.

CSO: 4209

COUNCIL OF MINSTERS' 1 OCTOBER DECISION ON PORK, BEEF SALES POLICY

BK220602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Apparent text of SRV Council of Ministers' 1 October Decision No 311-CP on the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of pork and beef to the state]

[Text] On 1 October, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 311-CP on the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of pork and beef to the state in order to stimulate the development of animal husbandry and to insure state control over the sources of staple foods. The decision includes the following articles:

Article 1. Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives must reserve 10-15 percent of their allocated land and ricefields for animal raising. Their obligations to sell pork and beef to the state at directed prices are stabilized. Based on the area of land and ricefields reserved for animal raising and on the norms of feed, and in order to meet the demands of society, the norms for obligatory sales of pork and beef are set for 5-year periods beginning with 1981 and equal to 55-60 percent of production volume. After the obligatory sales have been completed, cooperatives and production collectives will be free to use the remaining products. If need be, state-run trade may buy them at agreed-upon prices. Cooperatives and production collectives may not use land and ricefields reserved for animal raising for other purposes. If the obligatory sales cannot be completed, compensation must be made by selling grain or other agricultural products. In cases of epidemics, natural disasters, enemy threats, or where collective animal raising plans cannot be fulfilled, cooperatives and production collectives may get an exemption from or reduction in their obligatory sales as stipulated in Article 4 of Decision No 310-CP of the Council of Ministers dated 1 October 1980 concerning the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of agricultural products to the state.

Article 2. Families of cooperative and production collective members are duty-bound to sell pork to the state at directed prices and may buy some staple consumer goods from the state such as clothing materials and kerosene for lighting, also at directed prices. The obligations of the families of cooperative members to sell pork are stabilized for 5-year periods beginning with 1981, at the average norm set for each family in different areas as follows:

Pork on the hoof: 20 kgrs per year by each family in the delta provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung, and the suburban districts of Hanoi and Haiphong; 15 kgrs per year by each family in the midland and coastal provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh; 10 kgrs per year by each family in the mountainous provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Lai Chau and Ha Tuyen.

If beef instead of pork is used to fulfill obligatory sales, its equivalence to pork will be computed in accordance with the regulations of the Home Trade Ministry. Those families of cooperative members without the manpower to raise pigs or unable to secure a source of feed are not dutybound to sell pork and will be considered for an exemption from obligatory sales by the village people's committees.

[BK220606] In the south, the norms for obligatory sales by families of cooperative and production collective members are determined by the provincial and city people's committees as directed by the Home Trade Ministry.

Article 3. Individual peasants' families are also dutybound to sell pork and beef to the state at directed prices and may buy some staple consumer goods from the state such as clothing materials and lighting kerosene, also at directed prices. The norms of their obligatory sales are set for 5-year periods or every year depending on the cultivated areas, work force and habits of each locality.

These will be prescribed by the provincial and city people's committees as directed by the Home Trade Ministry.

After the obligatory sales have been completed, producers are free to use the remaining products. If need be, state-run trade installations may buy them at agreed-upon prices.

In those southern localities where norms for obligatory sales of pork and beef to the state have not been determined, the state-run trade installations will temporarily buy pork and beef from producers at agreed-upon prices.

Article 4. All state-owned animal husbandry installations, farms and stations are dutybound to raise slaughter livestock and to scrupulously implement the policies of delivering their products according to plan norms and at state-directed prices. Products delivered beyond plan norms will receive stimulative prices commensurate with the agreed-upon prices of purchases from cooperatives.

Article 5. The trade sectors of the state and cooperatives should control the majority of pork and beef business operations and manage slaughterhouses. In municipalities, cities and towns, the operation of pork and beef businesses and the management of slaughterhouses are assumed by state-run trade. In villages, marketing cooperatives are charged with running pork and beef business under the control of the village people's committees.

As directed by the Home Trade Ministry, the provincial and city people's committees may authorize private dealers in the pork and beef business to operate in those localities where the state-run trade and marketing cooperatives are still unable to meet the demands of consumers. These dealers must hold business registration licenses and be placed under state management. They must pay all the required taxes and scrupulously comply with state regulations on veterinary, sanitation, foodstuffs and market management.

Article 6. The ministers of agriculture, grain and food, home trade and finance will provide guidance for the implementation of this decision. All ministers and the chairmen of all provincial and city people's committees are responsible for implementing this decision. All previous regulations conflicting with this decision are rescinded. This decision is effective with publication.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOUTH DEALS WITH 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' IN SUPPLY SECTOR

BK311331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Since early this year the supply sector of the southern provinces has strengthened management in all respects in order to curb negative phenomena in the distribution and use of state supplies. The sector has rearranged its organization, dissolving the general supply corporations and replacing them with regional supply associations. Meanwhile, the supply corporations of the various provinces have improved the organization of offices, sections, stations and stores, reorganized the guard force, planned the layout of warehouses and loading zones, and acquired more measuring equipment in order to eliminate managerial loopholes that may give rise to negative phenomena.

The supply corporation of Thuan Hai has actively mounted a struggle against theft, bribery and illegal dealing in supplies. The corporation has introduced strict managerial measures and insured that supplies are distributed in the right quantities to the right recipients in order to satisfactorily serve production and save on state supplies. Working in coordination with the various sectors concerned, it has investigated the consumption of gas and oil at various public organs and production establishments, and discovered many negative phenomena such as loose setting of supply norms, irresponsible use of supplies and arbitrary revision of fuel consumption quotas for certain work assignments. Thanks to this effort, the corporation has been able to save hundreds of thousands of liters of gas and oil.

The metal corporation of the second region, thanks to its close control of receipts and invoices, has discovered many cases of theft of state supplies by dishonest elements and recovered a lot of stolen goods.

The supply corporations of Binh Tri Thien, Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have consolidated the organization of truck drivers, guard personnel, warehouse keepers and accountants; satisfactorily carried out distribution plans; intensified inspection and control work; and promptly and justly dealt with cases involving the violation of socialist property. As a result of this, they have been able to prevent and curb the occurrence of negative phenomena.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

COAL STUDIES--Hanoi, 23 Oct (VNA)--The state council for examining the norm coal consumption has just been set up. The council has arranged and set 117 new norms for coal consumption in six economic branches which use much coal at present such as communications and transport, food industry, electricity and coal, engineering and metallurgy, light industries and chemicals. These norms will be applied to 70 to 80 percent of the quantity of coal used in centrally run branches, thus allowing the reduction of about 70,000 tons of coal each year and the replacement of 100,000 tons of good coal by lower quality coal and reserving good coal for other purposes. As a result of the application of these new norms, the quantity of coal used to produce each kilowatt-hour of electricity at the Uong Bi thermo-electric factory will be reduced by six grams, for the production of each thousand metres of fabrics at the March 8 textile mill by 0.13 (ton), and for the production of one ton of paper at the Van Dien paper mill by 0.3 ton, etc. [Text] [OW231740 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE IN LAM DONG--Hanoi VNA Oct 28--Five industrial enterprises have been completed at the new economic zone in Lam Dong Province in the central highlands established by settlers from Hanoi. These include a timber processing factory, a brick and tile factory, a tractor repair shop, a farm produce processing factory and an animal feed factory. Nearly 15,000 settlers have already moved into their homes. The economic zone has also set up 11 schools catering for students up to the senior high school level, a 100-bed polyclinic and three stock farms. Other facilities include department stores, a post office and a theatre that can seat 1,000. Fifty kilometres of roads have also been built. The "Hanoi economic zone" in Lam Dong Province has so far received more than 20,000 settlers from the capital city. The main productive activities of the zone are food crops and industrial crops, stock-raising and afforestation. [Text] [OW280905 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 28 Oct 80]

HANOI STATISTICS--The Hanoi statistics sector recently held a conference on economic and information statistics to discuss measures to improve the state statistical work. Nearly 50 scientific reports were presented, mostly dealing with the use of computerized calculating machines, the practical use of mathematical and technical methods in statistics, and the methods of collecting and processing data. The conference set forth guidelines for future research on statistics and discussed at length the topic on perfection of the state system of statistics information. [BK290609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2400 GMT 25 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HANOI REPORTS ON PROBLEMS IN CULTIVATING WINTER CROP

BK2711350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 80

['NHAN DAN' 27 October editorial: "Promptly Cope With Complex Climatic Changes"]

[Summary] This year, due to unfavorable weather conditions, the cultivation of winter crops in the northern provinces has encountered difficulties right from the early stages. In typhoon-affected provinces--Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien in particular--prolonged rainfall and wet soil have delayed efforts to carry out soil preparation and planting on schedule.

"However, determined to grow winter crops on a large area to make up for the losses suffered in the 10th-month crop season, various provinces and sectors have exerted great efforts to overcome all ordeals and to contribute to solving the grain problem.

"Although heavily hit by floods and typhoons, Hai Hung Province is still striving to expand its winter crop area by nearly 10,000 hectares over last year." Other provinces in the mountainous and midland regions and along the coastline, such as Cao Bang, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, are also expected to grow winter crops on a larger area than last year, which accounts for 30 percent or more of the cultivated acreage.

"However, the cultivation of these crops is still behind schedule, and such early-planted crops as sweet potatoes, corn and soybeans are still below the planned norms. To begin this crop season, it is necessary for us to clearly identify and overcome various difficulties in order to achieve the area plan with a minimum target of 365,000 hectares, excluding 250,000 hectares of duckweeds."

Past experience shows that we can adopt the necessary measures, such as readjusting the crop cultivation pattern and extending the cultivation season, to cope with the unusual climatic changes. Faced with difficulties in this winter crop season, it is necessary for us to apply these experiences to the specific conditions in each locality in a diverse manner. It is also necessary to implement all policies encouraging production in a correct manner to ensure that both the cooperatives and their members benefit from their products.

"By making the winter crop a great success, we will be able to reduce the difficulties that may arise during the preharvest period and create favorable conditions for the cultivation of spring crops."

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL REPORT ISSUED BY HANOI 31 OCTOBER

BK3111400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, last week provinces and cities in the north harvested an additional 80,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, thus bringing the total area of 10th-month rice harvested so far to more than 160,000 hectares or more than 14 percent of the sown acreage."

An additional 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice have been ravaged by insects, mainly stem borers, over the past 10 days. Although localities have taken many extermination steps such as spraying insecticide and sending men to catch insects, they are still unable to contain the spread of insects harmful to rice.

Due to the adverse effect of typhoons, waterlogging and insect infestation, this year's early 10th-month rice yield is lower than last year's.

"In the southern provinces, the harvest of 10th-month rice has basically been completed. Ten provinces have completed the rice harvest on their entire rice areas. They are Hau Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Song Be, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh. High yield has been obtained in all of the harvested areas, averaging 24 quintals per hectare."

So far, the southern provinces and cities have turned over more than 200,000 tons of paddy from the summer-fall harvest to the state. This figure represents more than 50 percent of the planned quota for the entire summer-fall harvest season.

"According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the southern provinces and cities have thus far sown 10th-month rice on more than 1.97 million hectares or 99 percent of the planned target."

In general, 10th-month rice in the southern provinces this year has developed fairly well.

"As for the winter crop production, because it rained for a few days last week with heavy rains reported in certain areas, over the past 10 days the northern provinces and cities have been able to sow only an additional 40,000 hectares of winter crops. Thus, the north has so far achieved only 32 percent of its winter

crop sowing plan. Hai Hung continues to be a leading province in sowing winter crops, having succeeded in sowing 23,000 hectares, or 46 percent of the planned target."

The sowing schedule for winter corn and sweet potatoes is already over. However, many provinces are continuing to sow sweet potatoes. Except for Vinh Phu Province, provinces in the north have thus far been able to achieve only 40 to 60 percent of the sweet potato sowing plan.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

COFFEE ACREAGE INCREASE--Hanoi VNA 17 Oct--Over the past 3 years, over 10,000 more hectares of land have been planted with coffee, bringing the coffee acreage to more than 25,000 hectares in the whole country. The central highlands province of Darlac has grown coffee on 11,000 hectares. The area specializing in coffee growing is expected to reach 70,000 hectares by the end of 1985 to meet the need of home consumption and export. Many new coffee farms are being built in the central highlands with the help of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Two large areas specializing in coffee have been zoned in Darlac and Gia Laikontum Provinces, both on the central highlands, totalling 130,000 hectares of basalt land. [Text] [OW200149 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Oct 80]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--Hanoi VNA 18 Oct--Thuan Hai Province on the central coast in the past 9 months produced almost 1,500 tonnes of onions, garlic, sesame and castor oil seeds for export. Ninh Hai District onion growing area has delivered 1,000 tonnes of onion for export. In the same period the forestry service in Song Be Province bordering on Ho Chi Minh City has obtained 38,000 tonnes of bamboo for production of export wickerwork. Timber factories in the province have produced 1,200 cubic metres of flooring planks. Local handicrafts have also delivered 320 square metres of woolen carpet, and hundreds of thousands of ceramics for export. Peasants in Tay Ninh Province, the biggest peanut producer in the south, have brought in 800 tonnes of peanuts of which 600 tonnes have been processed into oil for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Oct 80]

AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION CHANGES--Hanoi VNA 27 Oct--Long Phu, a coastal district in the Mekong River Delta Province of Hau Giang, has changed its face through agricultural collectivization over a past year or more. The district has a cultivated area of 26,000 hectares, one third of which is alum soil, and a population of 180,000. During the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, there were frequent food shortages since most of the land were left unused. Since the formation of production collectives--a lower form of cooperativization--the peasants have obtained an average yield of 2.8 tonnes of rice per hectare, one tonne higher than output on private fields. The district's gross rice output increased from 59,000 tonnes in 1976 to 84,000 tonnes in 1979. Long Phu has now 128 production collectives with a workforce of 10,500. These have cultivated 6,400 hectares of land or 20 percent of the total tilled acreage, and put under collective management 29 tractors and 850 draught cattle. During the war, the district grew only one rice crop a year. Collective strength now enables the production collectives to build a system of irrigation canals for the planting of 4,000 hectares of double-crop rice

fields. The district has thus expanded its tilled acreage from 26,000 to 34,000 hectares and built a high-yield rice area covering 2,500 hectares. Long Phu is expected to obtain a gross rice output of 96,000 tonnes by the end of this year. In the villages, through the movement of collectivization, various forms of exploitation by rich peasants and agricultural capitalists have been wiped out. Collective peasant households have become self-sufficient in food, and some have also sold surplus rice to the state. This year the district delivered 15,000 tonnes of rice to the state. For its achievements, Long Phu last year was awarded three labour orders and many certificates of merits from the government. [Text] [OW270357 Hanoi VNA in English 0325 GMT 27 Oct 80]

QUANG NAM-DANANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--This year Quang Nam-Danang Province has sown or transplanted summer-fall rice on nearly 50,000 hectares. Along with the harvest of the summer-fall rice, which has already been completed on some 6,000 hectares, cooperatives in the province have planted such winter crops as sweet potatoes and beans on 9,300 hectares. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80 BK]

NGHIA BINH RESETTLEMENT--Nghia Binh Province has zoned off seven cultivated areas for the resettlement of almost 6,000 families of people of various nationalities. Of these, 2,500 families have built their houses with adequate facilities. The resettlers have claimed 1,240 hectares of virgin land, built 9 small dams and 188 km of roads linking their zones with various villages in the province. With loans provided by the state, they have purchased hundreds of heads of cattle, thousands of pieces of agricultural hand tools, dug 100 wells and built 16 primary schools. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--Dong Thap Province as of 10 October had harvested 46,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 90 percent of the cultivated areas. In some districts peasants have completed the harvesting work and are preparing riverfields for the winter-spring crop. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80 BK]

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--To date An Giang Province has overfulfilled its troop recruitment target for the first phase of 1980 by 11.5 percent. Thanks to joint efforts in the propaganda work and to the correct implementation of the army's rear service policy, troop recruitment has satisfactorily been carried out in all districts. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80 BK]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA'S RICE--As of 7 October, nine provinces in the Mekong River delta area have collected and purchased grain achieving 29 percent of their plan norms for the 1980 summer-fall crop. An Giang and Cuu Long provinces in September delivered to state granaries 5,000 tons of grain, achieving almost 40 percent of their quota for the summer-fall grain obligation. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN PURCHASE--Phu Khanh Province has purchased 10,000 tons of surplus grain at agreed-upon prices to help the provinces affected by the recent typhoons and floods in the north. After fulfilling its annual grain obligation, Ninh Hoa District has also encouraged members of various cooperatives to reserve 1,000 tons of grain for sale to the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

HAI HUNG RICH HARVEST--As of 15 October agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had reaped 15,800 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted 13,200 hectares of winter sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans. The cultivation of this year's winter crops in the province has been carried out relatively quickly. Tu Lac District alone has planted nearly 3,000 hectares. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST--Thai Binh Province has deployed manpower to reap some 25,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice in order to clear the land for the cultivation of winter crops. Along with reaping the 10th-month rice, agricultural cooperatives in several districts have accelerated soil preparation so that winter crops can be planted on schedule. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

GIA LAI-CONGTUM GRAIN CROPS--Gia Lai-congtum Province has formulated plans for planting 16,500 hectares of grain crops in the coming winter-spring crop season. This figure shows an increase of 5,500 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop season. To date the province has secured enough materials and means in preparation for the cultivation of these crops. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 80 BK]

THUAN HAI 10TH-MONTH CROPS--To date Thuan Hai Province has planted food, grain and industrial crops on 60,000 hectares or 70 percent of the area slated for the 10th-month crop season, with rice accounting for nearly 37,740 hectares. The area planted with rice alone represents some 80 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of more than 4,000 hectares over the same period last year. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK] By early October peasants in Thuan Hai Province had sold or turned over 12,100 tons of paddy to the state, fulfilling 52 percent of the grain collection plan for the summer-fall crop season. This figure includes 5,100 tons as tax payment which represents 62 percent of the set norm. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

AGRICULTURAL TAX COLLECTION--The Ministry of Finance recently met with representatives of the financial services in the Mekong River delta provinces to review agricultural tax collection since early this year and to discuss measures to accelerate this task which is scheduled for the summer-fall crop season. By the end of September the quantity of grain collected as agricultural tax for 1980 from 9 Mekong River delta provinces had amounted to 267,505 tons. This figure--although showing an increase of 21.2 percent over the same period last year--represents only 51.1 percent of the annual target. Cuu Long Province, which took the lead in grain collection in the region, had accounted for 42,286 tons. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

NORTHERN AGRICULTURE--According to reports by the General Statistics Department, by 15 October, the northern Vietnamese provinces and municipalities had harvested 90,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice crop, but the yield per hectare is lower than last year's. In an effort to increase the winter crop area to compensate for the 10th-month rice crop's losses due to rain and typhoons, the cooperatives are accelerating the harvesting of the early 10th-month rice crop and rapidly planting the winter crop in the harvested areas. So far more than 72,000 hectares have been planted. Of this acreage, more than 10,900 hectares are corn; more than 42,000 hectares sweet potatoes; more than 1,000 hectares, potatoes; 17,000 hectares assorted legumes; and 1,544 hectares to soybeans. The cultivated acreage is still below the planned target. By 15 October, the southern provinces and municipalities had harvested 512,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice crop, or 82.6 percent of the total cultivated acreage. The provinces of Cuu Long, An Giang, Tay Ninh, Song Be, Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang and Ho Chi Minh City have finished harvesting the summer-fall crop. [OW270323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

BAC THAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--People of various nationalities in Bac Thai Province recently harvested more than 5,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted nearly 1,200 hectares of sweet potatoes. These people are striving to grow more subsidiary crops for the winter crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 October, agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had harvested almost 18,500 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted 16,600 hectares of winter crops. These crops include 9,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 1,400 hectares of corn, 629 hectares of potatoes and 1,138 hectares of soybeans. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE--As of 20 October, Thai Binh Province had harvested more than 6,700 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 10 percent of the transplanted areas. Peasants in the province have planted 6,800 hectares of subsidiary crops and are accelerating the winter crops planting. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG POTATOES--As of mid-October, agricultural cooperatives in Quang Nam-Danang Province had planted more than 10,000 hectares of sweet potatoes for the winter crop, achieving 50 percent of the plan norms. Meanwhile, peasants in various localities have reaped more than 6,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and are preparing ricefields for the winter-spring crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

SONG BE GRAIN--As of 15 October, Song Be Province had delivered to state granaries 17,000 tons of grain, achieving 85 percent of its plan norms for this year. Loc Ninh District and Thu Dau Mot City have achieved their plan norms by 97 and 87 percent respectively. The province is accelerating the grain collecting and purchasing task to fulfill its target before schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 80 BK]

CAO BANG RICE--Cao Bang Province has thus far harvested 10th-month rice on 15,000 hectares or 70.8 percent of the sown acreage. Cooperatives in the province are planting sweet potatoes and winter vegetables and legumes on the areas where rice has just been harvested. Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa and Bao Lac districts have organized standby combat units for border defense in order to provide protection for rice harvesting activities. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE--As of 25 October, agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province had harvested nearly 8,300 hectares of the 10th-month rice. However, harmful insects have appeared in many areas and these cooperatives have assigned thousands of people and peasants to ricefields to combat the insects. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--Tien Giang Province completed sowing 37,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 106 percent of the planned target last week, with Go Cong District taking the lead by achieving 107 percent of the planned target. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 October, Cuu Long Province had transplanted 170,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling its planned areas by 5 percent. Striving for an increased grain output, peasants in various districts are transplanting additionally 10,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE--Hau Giang Province has sown 10th-month rice on more than 335,000 hectares or 101.6 percent of the planned target with Thot Not District taking the lead with 30,000 hectares. Peasants in the province are striving to complete sowing 10th-month rice within October 1980. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES, CITIES--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 October, 11 northern provinces and cities had harvested 82,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or 10.6 percent of the cultivated area. Specifically, Hai Hung has harvested 17.2 percent of its rice area; Ha Bac 16.1 percent; Thanh Hoa 11.8 percent; Hanoi 10.3 percent; and Thai Binh 9.3 percent. On their part, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh provinces and Haiphong City have only reaped from 6 to 8 percent of their cultivated areas. These northern provinces and cities have done fairly well in preparing the soil and planting the winter crops as soon as the 10th-month rice was harvested. All agricultural cooperatives have implemented the policy of encouraging their members to work against time to plant the winter crops. As of 20 October, these provinces and cities had planted 85,000 hectares. This figure included 12,609 hectares of corn, or 30 percent of the plan norm; 49,384 hectares of sweet potatoes, or 40.8 percent of the plan norm; 2,559 hectares of potatoes; 18,559 hectares of vegetables and beans; 1,647 hectares of soybeans, and so forth. [Text] [BK260626 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80]

MEKONG DELTA RICE--In order to gradually expand the rice acreage in provinces of the Mekong River Delta, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to send an additional 600 tractors and 2,000 drivers to farms there to clear 70,000 hectares of virgin land in 1981. This will bring the rice acreage in the area to 95,000 hectares. The first group of 370 drivers will be assigned to Vinh Hung rice-growing area in Long An Province at the end of October, and the rest will be gradually assigned to other provinces from then to the end of this year. [Text] [BK3001128 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--An article by (Hong Khanh) in 28 October 1980 NHAN DAN says that construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant--which is located at the Luc Dau Giang area on the left bank of the Thai Binh River, about 8 km as the crow flies from Con Son--is well underway. Construction work started 2 years ago by unit No 176 of the Mechanized Engineering Incorporation of the Ministry of Building. It has so far completed leveling down 2 hills for building a 135 square hectare foundation for the plant. When completed, the plant will have an annual power output four times greater than the outputs of all thermoelectric plants in the north put together. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

LAM DONG ECONOMIC ZONE--The Hanoi-run new economic zone in Lam Dong Province has thus far set up five enterprises, including a wood processing plant, a brick and tile factory, a tractor service enterprise, a transportation enterprise and a farm products and animal feed processing firm. The first 4 enterprises have used locally available materials for production and have provided housing accommodations to nearly 15,000 people. The new economic zone now has 11 schools ranging from kindergarten to level-III education, a 100-bed hospital, 3 animal husbandry farms, a post office, a movie house and many stores. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CAO BANG OILS EXPORT--Hanoi VNA 22 Oct--Since early this year, the oil processing mill in the northern border province of Cao Bang has produced more than 40,000 litres of essential oil for export. This is almost equal to last year's total production, and the oil is of a higher quality. With its favourable conditions of soil and climate Cao Bang is very suitable for oil-bearing trees particularly the tung tree. At present the province has an area of 6,000 hectares of tung trees. The province is expanding the planting of tung trees on thousands of hectares of forest and hilly land. It has completed the zoning of more than 20,000 hectares for oil-bearing trees. Together with broadening the state and collective bearing tree plantations, Cao Bang is encouraging peasants to use all available land near their homes to plant oil-bearing trees. [Text] [OW230003 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

POST, TELEGRAPH SECTOR--Over the past 9 months, the Post and Telegraph Sector has installed 8,270 signal devices, 145 telephone switchboards, 58 wave carriers and 2,125 km of telecommunication line at various localities in order to meet telecommunication demands for serving production, preventing and fighting typhoons and floods, and maintaining combat preparedness. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

POLICY ON WOUNDED, SICK SOLDIERS, WAR DEAD SUPPLEMENTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "Council of Ministers Supplements Policy on Wounded and Sick Soldiers and Families of War Dead"]

[Text] Demonstrating the concern of the party and government for wounded and sick soldiers and families of war dead, as well as for those who have made some achievement or sacrifice while fulfilling the task of defending and building the fatherland, the Council of Ministers on 20 September 1980 issued Decision No 301-CP to supplement the criteria for determining war dead and wounded soldiers and the policy regarding wounded and sick soldiers and families of war dead. The decision consists of the following articles:

Article 1 - Military personnel, workers, civil servants, vanguard youths, corvee laborers, etc., while fulfilling the task of defending and building the fatherland or the international task, who showed a spirit of striving to properly fulfill their task and a sense of organization and discipline, would be considered for confirmation as war dead or wounded soldiers or for policy benefits as wounded soldiers if they were wounded or killed (after 1 May 1975) under the following circumstances:

- Injuries or sickness or accident leading to being wounded or death while fulfilling their task in war zones, areas adjacent to enemy positions, mountain areas and islands.

- Sickness or accident leading to being wounded or death while fulfilling their international task.

- Wounded or killed for having courageously and voluntarily done dangerous work aimed at serving production and building, serving national defense and security and setting examples for other people to follow.

Article 2 - Those village cadres who were not in key positions and those citizens who were not members of militia and self-defense forces would enjoy policy benefits just like the wounded soldiers if they were wounded, or if they sacrificed themselves and were confirmed as war dead would also enjoy the same treatment as granted the militiamen and members of the self-defense forces who were wounded or killed in combat.

Article 3 - Military personnel, workers and civil servants, retired or currently not working because of loss of working power, and wounded and sick soldiers returned to their localities (who are receiving monthly allowances) who were wounded or killed and have been confirmed as war dead or wounded soldiers or granted policy benefits as wounded soldiers would themselves receive disability allowance and their families would benefit from the system of allowances as granted cadres and combatants in active duty, with calculations of allowances being based on the salaries or everyday expenses earned prior to the time of quitting or return to their localities.

Article 4 - In the case of war dead who had not earned salaries or everyday expenses, in addition to the monthly allowances that would be the same as those paid to the families of war dead who had been cadres or combatants earning salaries or everyday expenses, a one-time allowance of 90 dong would be granted.

Article 5 - Demobilized military personnel having not yet received all of the monthly demobilization allowances who have sacrificed their lives and been confirmed as war dead would be entitled to payment of the rest of the demobilization allowances to their families as a lump sum.

Article 6 - Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 take effect on the day this decision was signed and are applicable only to the cases of injuries and deaths after 1 May 1975.

Article 7 - Families of war dead who had received salaries or everyday expenses, if the monthly allowance is smaller than the salaries or everyday expenses (after deduction of personal expenses), will continue to receive the difference in a period of one year after their death and afterwards will switch to benefiting from the allowances system.

Article 8 - Military personnel (including those who joined the army after 30 April 1975) who have served for 5 consecutive years or have not yet served for 5 consecutive years but have worked in hardship locations or have gone through tough fighting, have been discharged from the army to return to their families because of sickness and following treatment and convalescence, which failed to restore their good health, and confirmation of a loss of 41-59 percent of their working power, or within no more than a year after their discharge from the army have lost 41-59 percent of their working power as confirmed by a medical examination because of recurrence of an old sickness, would benefit from the same allowances system granted to sick soldiers.

Article 9 - Articles 7 and 8 supersede the last paragraph in point 3 part 3 of Decision No 185-CP of 29 September 1969 and the first paragraph in article 1 of Decision No 78-CP of 13 April 1978.

Article 10 - In the case of military personnel, workers, civil servants and citizens who are considered missing after 1 May 1975 while fulfilling their combat task or directly serving combat or the international task, the organs or units that are in charge of management are responsible for finding them and making early conclusions about them. During the search for them, the families of the missing persons (cadres and combatants who had received salaries or everyday expenses) will receive monthly allowances equal to the remainder of such salaries or everyday expenses minus their personal expenses.

If after 6 months there still is no news, families of the missing persons will receive the same allowances as those granted the families of war dead, and after a maximum of 2 years of search (from the day they were reported missing) if there is no evidence of surrender, treason or desertion on their part, the above-mentioned military personnel, workers, civil servants and citizens will be confirmed as war dead and their families will enjoy all of the benefits granted to the families of war dead.

5598
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM RELIEF--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct--The United Nations Development Program has decided to give to Vietnamese peoples affected by recent floods and typhoons clothes and equipment for restoring production valued 350,000 U.S. dollars. [Text] [OW270323 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 24 Oct 80]

SOVIET ART TROUPE--Hanoi VNA 23 Oct--The Ianla Art Troupe of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic left here today after giving 21 performances to a total of 700,000 spectators. Accredited by the Vietnamese government, Mai Vy, vice minister for culture and information awarded the "Friendship Medal" to all the 15 members of the troupe. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 23 Oct 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORT TEAM--Hanoi VNA 25 Oct--A pingpong and tennis team of the Soviet Army's Central Sport Club led by Colonel P. Dmitri arrived here on Thursday for a visit and friendly contests in Vietnam. The Soviet table tennis players will have their first matches with Vietnamese army players in Hanoi tonight. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 25 Oct 80]

BULGARIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct-- A delegation of the Vietnam Writers' Union including authors Nguyen Van Bong, Bui Hieu and Chu Van, and poet Xuan Dieu has attended the fourth congress of Bulgarian writers held in Sofia. Nguyen Van Bong delivered a speech expressing the Vietnamese people's gratitude for the whole-hearted support of writers and other Bulgarian people for their national defence and construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 24 Oct 80]

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION--Hanoi VNA 23 Oct--Colonel Florin Rusu, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Vietnam, and his wife showed films here tonight to mark the 36th Romanian army day (25 October). Present on the occasion were Romanian Ambassador Ion Medrea; Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice minister of national defence; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs, and other Vietnamese officials. Ambassador and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi also attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 23 Oct 80]

YEN SO VILLAGE CHILDCARE--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--Yen So Village in Thanh Tri District has for many years now [been] recognized as the standard-bearer in all suburban villages of Hanoi in the kindergarten building movement. Whereas in 1960 the village had only two infant classes with a few dozens of children, it now has 12 classes with 468 children, that is almost all children of pre-school age in the village. These classes are located in three brickhouses with necessary equipment. The children are being taught an improved program of the Ministry of Education with

emphasis being laid on games, initiation to mathematics and, alphabet learning, in addition to painting, dancing and story telling. The children's food bill is entirely paid by the cooperative. A team of ten women look after the cooking and the children's health. Each year each child in the kindergarten receives two sets of clothes for summer and winter. In 1979, 110,000 dong or half of the cooperative's allowances for social welfare was devoted to the kindergartens and creches. The contingent of teachers includes 28 young women, most of them had finished courses for kindergarten teachers. Some have worked for twenty years since the first infant class was founded. Yen So Cooperative specializes in raising pigs and fish and planting vegetables to supply the capital city. It also embraces other trades such as embroidery and carpet weaving. The co-op's income this year is expected to reach 4,300,000 dong compared to 3,200,000 last year. [Text] [OW300741 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 30 Oct 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY FIRE BRIGADE--So far, Ho Chi Minh City has set up nearly 500 civil defense teams and 7,540 fire fighting teams at various government agencies and enterprises. The city police's fire brigade office has also given lectures to more than 20,000 people in order to improve their awareness of fire prevention and control. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Builds a Material and Technical Base To Serve Intensive Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 2)

Tạ Hữu Cảnh [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in the USSR; on 24 Sep 80 he attended ceremonies in Moscow in honor of the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Chữ [CHUWX]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province; he was mentioned in an article on flood and storm countermeasures in his district during Typhoon #6. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 30 Sep 80 he attended a show presented by a visiting Czechoslovakian ensemble. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Dị [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

On 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; *Head of the Central Vietnam Sub Command of the Central Flood and Storm Countermeasures Command; on 2 Oct 80 he toured flood and storm stricken areas of Binh Tri Thien Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Dũng [NGUYEENX CHIS ZUNGX]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Phạm Đức Dương [PHAMJ DUWCS ZUOWOWNG]

Deputy Chief of the Southeast Asia Committee of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; *MA in linguistics; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the International Conference on the PRC's Policy Toward Developing Nations held in Moscow from 25 to 27 Mar 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 84)

Tống Trần Đào [TOONGS TRAANF DAOF]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Trịnh Hoàng Đĩnh [TRINHJ HOANGF DINHX], *Col.

Author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Building a Corps of Technical Combatants and Personnel for the Armored Branch."
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 80 pp 39-46)

Đỗ Xuân Hợp [DOOX XUAAN HOWPJ]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 26 Sep 80 he attended a reception for the President of the Seychelles.
(NHAN DAN 27 Sep 80 p 4)

Trịnh Hùng [TRINHJ HUNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Son District, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his district. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Cao Văn Khánh [CAO VAWN KHANH], Lieutenant General, Deceased

Born in 1917. Member of the VCP. Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA. He died of an illness on 3 Oct 80 at the 108th Military Hospital. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Khiêu [VUX KHIEEU], Professor

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 29 Sep 80 he attended the departure of foreign delegates who had attended a convention in Hanoi marking the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Musicians; was feted in a celebration held for his 70th birthday on 8 Apr 80 in Hanoi. (AM NHAC No 2, Apr-Jun 80 p 62)

Bế Chu Lang [BEES CHU LANG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Lèu Ngọc Long [LEOF NGOCJ LONG]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Son District, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong Chinh visited his district. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Trần Đức Lương [TRAANF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

*Head of the Geology General Department; his article "The Geology Sector During 25 Years of Building and Maturing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 2)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [HOANGF VIX NAM]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission; Deputy Editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI [Social Science Information], the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the Fourth Conference of Vice Chairmen of Socialist Country Academies of Science held in Prague from 27 to 29 May 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 77 and masthead)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department, VPA; on about 24 Sep 80 he received a delegation of Orientation Officers of the Political General Department of the Bulgarian People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Vice Premier; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 30 Sep 80 he headed an economic delegation to attend a meeting of the Committee in Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Phong [LEE PHONG]

*Secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Trade Union Federation; in Sep 80 he attended the arrival in Haiphong of a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (LAO DONG 18 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Phụng [NGUYEENX NGOCJ PHUNGJ]

*Of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee and specialist in Chinese studies; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the International Conference on the PRC's Policy Toward Developing Nations held in Moscow from 25 to 27 Mar 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 84)

Lê Quý Quỳnh [LEE QUYS QUYNHF]

Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Premier; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Phan Ngọc Sến [PHAN NGOCJ SEENS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; his article "Expand the Area of Concentrated Rice Production in Minh Hai" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 2)

Thông Sơn [THOONG SOWN], *Col.

Author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Building, Training and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 80 pp 60-64)

Văn Tạo [VAWN TAOJ]

Head of the Institute of Historical Studies; on 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; in Sep 80 he attended the arrival in Haiphong of a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 80 p 2)

La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Quốc Thân [LEE QUOOCS THAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 1 Oct 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Thi [LEE THI]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Theoretical Studies; on 2 Oct 80 she was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Thinh [NGUYEENX XUAAN THINHJ]

*Head of the Training Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article on training vocational instructors appeared in the cited source.
(NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 3)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG], Prof.

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; head of the Commission's Institute of Archeological Studies; attended a scientific conference on studying and teaching Chinese history held by Hanoi College of Pedagogy No 1 on 8 and 9 Sep 79. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 5, May 80 pp 88-89)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 1 Oct 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 600th Anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; on 8 Sep 80 he received a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (LAO DONG 18 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF], Prof.

Head of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; headed the Vietnamese delegation to the Fourth Conference of Vice Chairmen of Socialist Country Academies of Science held in Prague from 27 to 29 May 80.
(THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 77)

Vương Trọng Trúc [VUWOWNG TRONGJ TRUCS], Deceased

Former Head of the Administration Bureau of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; he died on 30 Sep 80 at age 74. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Trường [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Thap Province; on 2 Sep 80 he attended a volleyball game played between a team from his province and one from Prey Vieng Province, Kampuchea. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Sep 80 p 2)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

*Head of the Linguistics Institute; on 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tú [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWJ]

*Representative to the World Confederation of Trade Unions in Asia; his article "35 Years of World Confederation of Trade Union Activities" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 3)

Đặng Nghiêm Vạn (DAWNGJ NGHIEEM VANJ]

*Deputy Head of the Ethnology Institute; on 24 Sep 80 he was in Moscow attending ceremonies honoring the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 26 Sep 80 he attended a reception for the President of the Seychelles. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 80 p 4)

Tô Vũ [TOO VUX], Musician

*Deputy Head of the Institute of Research in Music; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation from the Institute that visited Kampuchea recently. (AM NHAC No 2, Apr-Jun 80 pp 63-64)

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